

The Newport Daily News.

VOL. XXII—NO. 251

NEWPORT, MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 11, 1867.

SINGLE COPIES THREE CENTS

The Daily News.

Published every day (Saturdays excepted at 3 o'clock, P. M.) by

TALBOT & DAVIS
At 123 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

For \$1.00 per year.

ADVERTISING TERMS:

Advertisements will be inserted for \$1.00 a square foot, or less, according to size, and 25 cents for each insertion.

Fairly contracts will be made with those who wish to advertise extensively, no reasonable terms.

The privilege of placing advertisements (of all classes) will be limited to one-half minute business, in their original form. It does not include legal notices, Artilles, Artilles, Postals, Postals, Want Ads., &c.

Contracts for yearly advertising are discontinued before the year expires, the whole year will be charged for, or the publishers will charge the actual time for the advertising done at the time of contract.

Advertisers will be inserted in the regular edition, will charge City price, extra, except in the space occupied.

Special Notices will be charged one third more than regular advertising rates.

All transient advertisements must be paid in advance. Yearly or regular advertiser will be required to make quarterly payments on demand.

Motels.

UNITED STATES HOTEL
Newport, R. I.

JAMES D. PHAMPS & PELHAM STREETS
GEORGE H. COPELAND,
Proprietor.

18-1963

Business Cards.

FRANCIS STANHOPE,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,

WILLIAMS to sales at Auction of Real Estate or
Personal Property in city or country.
Aug 10th

DUDLEY NEWTON,

ARCHITECT,
133 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

mainly

LAUNDRY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 101 Thames Street, Newport.

Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Cloth and Furnishing Goods.

and—

THE MODEL COOK ! AN AIR TIGHT STOVE

WITH TWO OVENS.

Surpasses all others in
Economy, Durability, Per-
fection of Finish, Capac-
ity, Beauty of De-
sign and Con-
veniences.

Can be had with Water Pipe attached to Reservoir, or with removable Reservoir, has a
Ventilated Roasting Oven,

which can be used separately or in connection with the

BAKING OVEN.

By suspending a single plate, thus giving one of the largest ovens ever constructed. We respectfully invite those who are not satisfied with their present arrangements for COOKING, to make a trial examination of this STOVE, honestly believing that it contains the elements of simplicity, utility, and economy, more perfectly than any apparatus that we have introduced. For sale by

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

122 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

TABER & DUCAN, Painters and Glaziers,

Are prepared to attend to all WORK in their business, with promptness and in the very best manner. They have on hand a full assortment of

PAINTS,

GLASS,

And other materials pertaining to their business,

which will be furnished as low as the market will afford.

No. 13 BROAD STREET,

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned offer to the public one of the best assortments of

Kerosene Goods,

ever offered in this City, consisting of Bronze Lamps and Brackets of the latest patterns and very cheap.

Chandeliers, Hanging Lamps, Glass Lamps with Seats, and the neatest and cheapest lamp in the market. Also, Burners, Funnels, Solder, Oilcans, &c. &c.

Also the best Oils of

DOWNER'S

AND NEW BEDFORD OILS.
Call and Examine at

EASTON'S

KEBOSENE OIL & LAMP DEPOT
No. 60 Thames St.

Groceries.

EXTRA BUCKWHEAT,

FOR SALE AT

CARR BROTHERS,

28 Broad Street,
m

No. 11 Broad street.

BUT YOUR GROCERIES of these whom you have just received a large stock of

GROCERIES,

and invite the public to examine. Our supplies are Good Family Flour at \$2.75 per barrel. Very Best Butter at 60 cents per lb. 1.25 lb. 1.50 lb. for \$1.00. Good Tea at \$1.00 per lb. Sugar (White) 8 lb. for \$1.00. A Sugar 6 lbs. for \$1.00. C Sugar 6 lbs. for \$1.00.

Molasses, thresholds, at reduced prices.

A regular article of Backwheat, Corn, and a large variety of new goods too numerous to mention at

DANIEL BROWNS,
No. 11 Broad street.

Crabbers' Biscuity

OLD COLONY & NEWPORT RAILWAY.

NEW LINE OPEN TO BOSTON.

SOCIAL DRASTON, TAUNTON, READING,

EARLSTON and STOURBRIDGE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1866

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Per Box on 4, 6, 10, 15 and 8,00 a.m.,

3,00 p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

Per Box on 6, 10, 15, 8, 3, m., & p.m.

The Daily News

NEWPORT.

Monday, March 11, 1867.

DR. LIVINGSTON.

The announcement of the death of Dr. Livingston, the distinguished African Explorer, will fill the whole civilized world with sorrow. He had become so well known by his works of travel, and had done so much in the way of opening up the interior of Africa to the knowledge of men that all seemed to have an interest in him. He was murdered by the Caresses while pursuing his investigations in their country, and his companions have but recently returned with the heavy tidings of his loss.

Dr. Livingstone was a native of Scotland, born in 1813. In early life he was a cotton-spinner, but afterwards studied medicine and theology, and fitted himself for the career of a missionary. In 1838 the London Missionary Society accepted the offer of his services, and assigned him to duty on the West Coast of Africa, where he arrived in the summer of 1840. During the ensuing sixteen years he labored at various missionary stations in Africa; making occasional scientific journeys into the interior of the country and adding valuable contributions to geography and natural history, which obtained for him, in 1855, the honor of the Victoria gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society. After a successful journey across Southern Africa, he returned to England in 1856, and published his first volume on African travel. In 1858 he resumed his explorations, and in November, 1863, published his last work in England, under the title of a "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambezi and its Tributaries, and of the Discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa."

Under the labors of such men as Livingstone, Speke, Grant, Baker and others, Africa is rapidly ceasing to be an unknown country. The source of the Nile has been at last made known, and other mysteries cleared up to the satisfaction of all inquiries. Civilization and religion are pressing their way into the depths, and it is clearly apparent that the long reign of ignorance and barbarism is soon to be broken. Already there is a flourishing Republic on its shores, and churches are established at many centers of influence and power. Whoever lives at the close of another century will see Africa redeemed. She is already on the highway of progress.

A bill was introduced into Congress on Wednesday which proposes the construction of a freight railway from the Mississippi river to Syracuse, in New York, and thence connecting with the port of Oswego, and going eastward and southeastward from Syracuse, one branch to cross the Hudson at Albany or Troy, and at some commodious point branching again to Boston and New York, the southeastern branch to run down through the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and after reaching it to the vicinity of the Delaware river, branching and connecting by the respective branches to Jersey City and Philadelphia. The bill also proposes that the United States shall be privileged to take stock, also the several States and incorporate cities, in the aggregate to the amount of two-thirds, and individuals to be privileged to take the balance of the stock.

BRICK MAKING.—The Tawton Republican says it is proposed to locate and carry on some extensive brick yards on the line of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad near "Lindley's Crossing," in that city, where upwards of thirty acres of clay lands have been bargained for by the company lately formed for that purpose. It is likewise intended by another company to take a suitable position on the line of the proposed road between Tawton and Bridgewater, and go into brick-making there on a somewhat extended plan.

Mr. Jotsson, believing what he would like to have true, advises Congress of forcing the suffrage upon the freedmen. He has more than once been rebuked by his adopted State, and on this new issue he is again. "Large and enthusiastic conventions of the colored people," says a private letter from Tennessee, dated March 2, "are being held in various portions of the State, and resolutions adopted indicating that they will vote in the coming election the way they shot"—which means point-blank against their late oppressors.

A National Religious Convention, the object of which is to secure a national recognition of the being and prophecies of God, of the authority of Jesus Christ, and the supremacy of the Bible in civil affairs, met on Tuesday evening in Philadelphia. Judge Strong presiding. Addresses were made by several eminent divines, and letters from others were read, expressing sympathy with the movement. An amendment to the constitution was proposed, recognizing "Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government."

Major James P. P. Bucklin, late of the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, has been brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. Colonel Bucklin bore himself most gallantly in every position of duty and danger in which he was placed, during our national struggle, and at all times was a splendid type of a Rhode Island soldier. The compliment could not have more worthily bestowed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY SESSION—AT PROVIDENCE.

FRIDAY, March 8.

House of Representatives.

The House met at half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Speaker Van Zandt in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Durfee of Tiverton, His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Senate were invited to sit in the House of Representatives at half-past eleven, for the purpose of attending a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court and of Justices of the Peace and Public Notaries.

Mr. Shedd introduced a further amendment, that the act shall not affect the assessment of taxes already voted. Ordered to printed.

Mr. Shedd, from the special committee on the liquor law, reported by printed bill as follows:

An Act to repeal Chapter 444 of the Statutes, entitled "An Act to Regulate and Restrict Sales of Intoxicating Liquors," and for other purposes.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. All licenses granted for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors before the passage of this act, shall continue in force until the expiration of such licenses according to the terms thereof, and all prosecutions commenced under the provisions of Chapter 444 of the Statutes, and all forfeitures and penalties incurred thereunder, or hereafter to be incurred under any bond given in accordance with said act, may be prosecuted and tried for in the same way and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed, and subject to the same proviso the said Chapter 444 of the Statutes is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The town councils of the several towns, and the boards of aldermen within the limits of the cities of Providence and Newport, may, in their absolute discretion, grant or refuse to grant licenses to such number of persons within their respective town or city, for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors within the limits of such town or city. Each license so granted shall continue in force for the term of one year, unless revoked as hereinbefore provided; but no license granted under the provisions of this act shall authorize any person to sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, any female, minor, or person of notoriously intemperate habits. Before any license shall be granted under the provisions of this act, the person applying therefor shall give bonds to the town or city treasurer in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with at least two hundred satisfactory to the town council or board of alders men granting such license, conditioned that he will not violate any of the provisions of this act; and shall pay to the town or city treasurer the sum of two hundred dollars for such license, one half thereof to be paid to the town or city treasurer over to the general treasurer for the use of the State.

Sec. 3. If any licensed person shall sell or suffer to be sold any intoxicating or spirituous liquor, contrary to the provisions contained in this act, his bond shall be put in suit by the town or city treasurer of the town or city where such person obtained his license; and by due process of law the penal sum thereof be recovered for the use of such town or city. And if any such licensed person shall permit the house or place (which shall be described in the license) where he is licensed, to sell liquor under the provisions of this act, to be sold or carried so as to annoy and disturb the persons inhabiting or residing in the neighborhood thereof, or shall knowingly permit going to be carried on thereon, or shall knowingly permit any of the laws of the state to be violated thereto, in addition to any penalties which may be prescribed by statute for such offenses, may be summoned before the town council or aldermen who granted such license, when the licensed person and witness for, and against him may be heard, and if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of such council or board of aldermen that such licensed person has violated the provisions of this section of this act, then they may revoke his license, and such licensed person shall cease to have any authority thereunder.

Sec. 4. Subject to the provisions of this act, Chapters 73, 77 and 79, of the revised statutes, and all the provisions of said chapters which have been heretofore repealed, are hereby revised and every person who shall sell or suffer to be sold any spirituous or intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of said chapter, except as is hereinabove provided, may be prosecuted against and punished as is in and by the said revised chapter of the revised statute provided.

Mr. Weeden of Westerly, from the same committee, said he did not agree in respect to the duties assigned to that committee, or in respect to the report itself. He had understood that the committee was simply appointed to consider the expediency of passing a prohibitory law. The great difficulty with regard to both the prohibitory and the license system heretofore had been that the laws had not been enforced. He [Mr. W.] would submit the following additional sections as an amendment to the bill.

Sec. 5. In addition to the penalties imposed in Chapters 73, 77 and 79, of the revised statutes, and all the provisions of said chapters which have been heretofore repealed, are hereby revised and every person who shall sell or suffer to be sold any spirituous or intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of said chapter, except as is hereinabove provided, shall be imprisoned for a term not less than three months nor more than one year.

Sec. 6. The sheriffs of the several counties of the State shall constitute a State police who shall exercise within the limits of their respective counties all the powers given to the Chief of Police of the city of Providence, or the City Marshal of the city of Newport.

It shall be their duty to see that the laws of the State are observed and enforced, and they shall especially use their utmost endeavors to repress and prevent crimes, by the suppression of unlicensed houses, gambling places and houses of ill fame.

Sec. 7. The sheriffs aforesaid while acting in the capacity of police officers, shall receive three dollars per day for their services, and when traveling in said capacity from one town to another they shall be allowed the same compensation which is now allowed by law to sheriffs. The accounts of the sheriffs acting as police officers shall be verified by the affidavits of said sheriffs, approved by the State Auditor, and by him paid out of any money in treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this act confirming these special police powers upon the sheriffs aforesaid, shall be construed as applying to the ordinary service of civil process.

Sec. 9. The Secretary of the State shall furnish each of the sheriffs aforesaid with printed copies of the act, and also all states and city ordinances regulating the power to be exercised by police officers of the cities of Providence and Newport. These additional sections were ordered to be printed, and the bill, with amendment, was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the petition of Pardon Williams, in reference to the Foster and Scott's Turnpike and the pell-mell, at their own request, had leave to withdraw.

Mr. Babcock of South Kingstown, presented the petition of Washington Lodge I. O. of Good Templars, and Mr. Darling of Cumberland, presented the petition of Fountain Division No. 4, Sons of Temperance, for repeal of license law, which was read and referred to the committee.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the amendment of Chapter 81—Of Relief Post-Tert Debet; with an amendment to Section 2, and the House concurred with the Senate in the passage of the act with the amendment.

Judge Greene, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an amendment of Chapter 161—Of jurisdiction of Courts of Probate and License to sell real estate, the object of which was to provide for giving of a bond in cases where a guardian is appointed administrator, executors or guardians of estates.

Mr. Shedd substituted an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause and introducing a resolution making town clerks ineligible to be appointed such administrators executors or guardians.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

The Gold Pen—Best and Cheapest of Pens.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For Sale at his Headquarters, No. 55 MAIDEN LANE, New York, and by every duly-appointed Agent at the same price.

A Catalogue, with full description of Sizes and Prices, sent on receipt of letter postage.

A. MORTON.

Mr. Lapham, of Barrville, moved to lay the whole subject on the table: which was lost.

After remarks by Messrs. Shedd, Mowry of Sudfield, Chapman, Judge Greene and others, the amendment was adopted and the act so amended was passed.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the Senate amendment to the act to prohibit injury Providence River and Harbor; which was non-concurred in.

Mr. Weeden, from the committee on Finance, reported the facts in relation to the position of the town of Hopkinton for reimbursement for bounty money paid to recruits, with a resolution allowing \$700 for three recruits.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole matter to the May session; which was lost.

After remarks from Messrs. Gardner, Shedd, Weeden, Folger and others, the resolution was passed.

Mr. Knight of Providence, from the committee on the Militia, reported back the petition of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery for restoration of property loaned to the State, with resolution to reimburse the company therefor in the sum of \$200; which was passed.

Mr. Weeden called on the petition of Westerly Tide Company for an appropriation of \$500 for repair upon injury.

Mr. Carpenter of Providence, moved an amendment appropriating \$100, provided the Company raise and expend \$200 more, which amendment was received by Mr. Weeden.

After the discussion, participated in by Messrs. Shedd and Cranston of Newport, Durfee, Ayerworth and others, Mr. Shedd moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shedd moved to postpone the whole subject to the May session; which was lost.

Mr. Shedd, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back an act relating to appeals from the trial courts to the Supreme Court.

Local Intelligence.

PARISH BAND OF HOPE, No. 2, (named in honor of Mrs. Daniel Parish, a resident of Newport,) was instituted yesterday in the Fifth Ward of this city, under the direction of Mrs. Sophia L. Little. The meeting was held at 5 o'clock, P. M., in a school house on Millburn Court, and the number of twenty-five were present, notwithstanding the rain. The exercises were conducted by Mr. Robert Wilson, of Atlantic Band of Hope, No. 1, of this city. This organization, it will be understood, has a pledge forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors, tobacco and profane language. There is a good field of labor in that section of the city, and the children present yesterday entered with great zest into the work. Any friends who are willing to contribute money for the furtherance of this object, will please leave it with Mrs. Little.

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN—Yesterday was a stormy Sabbath. It is seldom that more rain falls in the same space of time. Of course the churches were thickly attended. In several of them the evening service was omitted altogether.

Letter from Illinois.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 5, 1887.
Charles Lamb used to relate a fable of an old rat that found a fine large cheese, and, whistling to itself, it concluded and alone, called together all his young ones, and spoke to them as follows:

"My dear children, the infirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon me that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to self-indulgence and pleasure in a narrow and lonely hole, which have lately discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyments. Youth is the season for pleasure; be happy, therefore, and only obey my last injunction—never to come near me in my retreat. God bless you!"

The selfish old rat, affected much anxiety at parting and wiped away the imaginary tears with his tail, and with drew himself as a candidate for purgatory. Several days afterwards the youngest daughter, moved with tender affection and sympathy for her unhappy father, sought out the hole where he was doing penance, and found it to be a narrow aperture leading into the middle of the large cheese, where he was enjoying himself hugely without the danger of capture by man or being worried by terriers.

It is not supposed that all who come to the west, know or expect it to be such a paradise to them as the cheese was to the rat. It is, however, pretty plain that the residents of Southern Illinois in some respects, are in his condition, though not instigated by the same motive.

In a late article in one of our western metropolitan journals it was stated that Southern Illinois is the garden of the continent. The truth of this statement will be realized by comparatively few readers. The general impression is just the opposite, and the only reason we can adduce is the fact that the northern part of the State have been settled by a different class of people. Enterprise has not been a characteristic of those who settled the southern part of the State. Many of the original inhabitants were from the Southern States, and came here without capital, and unaccustomed to the vigorous physical discipline necessary in the more northern States to enable the inhabitants to live. When they arrived here they found themselves free from the restraints thrown around them by the aristocratic pretensions of the south, with a climate but little if any colder than they were accustomed to, and a soil like that described by Douglas Jerrold, that only needed to be staked with a hoe to bring forth the most abundant harvests. Here they have lived almost like the rats in the cheese, neither asking others to come and enjoy their abundance, nor inviting capital to come and cultivate upon improved principles, the rich soil of the surface, nor to develop the infinite wealth of the values beneath.

It has been but a short time since Southern Illinois first realized its great advantages and future destiny. It has looked upon the growth of the northern part of the State as compleatly as possible; its legislatures have voted it appropriations for internal improvements as a right harboring inherently to them alone, oblivious of the fact that it, too, has important rivers to improve, and rights to protect. For fruit raising it is now conceded that Southern Illinois is not surpassed in the world.

The wheat of St. Louis county always commands the highest premiums, and samples have been sent to the Paris Exposition. The high rolling lands along the Mississippi four miles back into the interior, are being covered with vineyards. Chicago capitalists are buying fruit farms, and many fruit dealers in that city will in a few years sell products of their own raising.

Along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, from Centralia to Jonesboro the fruit grower gathers his strawberries some bright morning in May, ships them on the northern bound train at five o'clock in the evening, and they reach the great north western Metropolis at daylight the next morning, or St. Louis at midnight, and Cincinnati at about the same hour as they arrive at Chicago. From that day until late in the fall, it is one busy season. Strawberries are followed by raspberries, early apples, peaches, pears, and apples again, blackberries, grapes, &c., all reaching Chicago in advance of the season in that latitude.

Cotton raising, by the way, is growing to be no inconsiderable business around Cerbonia and Jonesboro. The traveler will hear the people of those towns talk of the price and prospects of cotton, with all the naturalness of a Tennessee planter, and last season their cotton commanded the highest price. The crop last year was small, being in the neighborhood of Jonesboro, about four

hundred bales at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per bale, against one thousand bales at two hundred dollars per bale for the year before.

The effects of the late rains have been to earth the ground, and although it is just now too cold and wet for the plow, the prospect for the coming season is flattering. The bolls promise an abundant yield of fruit, and the wheat is vigorous and well rooted. We have had an unusual amount of snow and frost this winter, and our farmers expect an early spring. The work of excavating for new houses to be erected in this city the coming season, commenced two weeks ago. Several new refectories are projected some of which will surely be built, and on the whole, our city is showing a spirit of enterprise equal to any other in the country. Our next letter will be more full in its nature relating mainly to this country, the oldest in the State, and around whose cluster interesting traditions.

The Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, on the authority of a local judge, publishes a statement which shows that the disability clause of the Constitutional Amendment—with which the disfanchising section of the new Reconstruction bill is co-extensive—will be much more restricted than might at first appear. The penalty prescribed will fall only upon persons who, having been before the war members of Congress or officers of the United States, engaged in the rebellion, and upon persons who, prior to the war, were executive, legislative, or judicial officers of their respective States. These will not make a very formidable aggregate.—On the other hand, the class to whom the clause does not apply, includes the executive, legislative and judicial officers under the rebellion who had not previously taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; to those with the lawyers, sheriffs, clerks, tax collectors and other party functionaries. Moreover, it does not affect any citizen under twenty-seven years of age, because "no man under twenty-one years of age, when this war began, held any such office as disqualified," and none of them took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States during the war. The whole mass of the Southern people, then, the Georgia Judge declares, are neither disfranchised nor excluded from office.

Mr. PEABODY'S ANSWER TO BODGERS.—Mr. George Peabody, intending soon to leave for England, deems it duty due to himself to inform all those who, during his visit of ten months in his native country, have written to him asking loans or money, donations to literary institutions, subscriptions to churches, public charities, &c., for instances for themselves or others, that the great number of these communications he rendered it impossible for him to read or answer, or even to speak them in person. The latter duty has, therefore, been assigned confidentially to others. And as many of the writers have requested that there applications should be kept secret, Mr. Peabody would state that he has carried these letters, amounting to nearly four thousand, to be burnt in his presence, thus reliving their apprehension, and his own responsibility.

Gov. Burnside visited New Bedford, Thursday, on incident which gives the Mercury an opportunity to say: "We always thought him every inch a General; we are now satisfied that he is every inch a Governor."

It is a striking fact that the actual reduction of the national debt within a single year, from March 1, 1866, to March 1, 1867, amounts \$181,086,110. At this rapid rate of reduction the entire debt could be wiped out in fifteen years.

The Fall River News says that weaving commenced in the new mill of the American Linen Co. last week. The work of building the mill was commenced eleven months ago.

WAMUSITA MILLS.—The strike at the Wamusita Mills in New Bedford has come to an end, by a compromise. Most of the operatives have gone to work as before.

The woolen manufacturers of Rhode Island have just received a considerable addition of "protection" in the shape of higher duties and diminished taxes. But fearing that even now they will be unable to make both ends meet, they have reduced the wages of their operatives ten per cent. It is to be hoped that they will be able to keep out of the poor house.—N. B. Standard.

Accounts from Alabama and Georgia estimate the total number of slaves there at 50,000.

Since March 1, 226 freedom from the District of Columbia have been provided with homes at the Northwest and at the South.

At Winoos, Minn., business men closed their stores on a week day, and the whole attended a religious revival meeting.

A monument, as big as the grand Pyramid, might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this still go on in the face of the great fact that SOZONONT is a certain preventive of dental decay?

Both Chronic and Intermittent Rheumatism are being daily cured by Merck's Great Rheumatic Remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

STEREOTYPE BALSAM, and Strumatic Mineral Waters, for sale at Oswego, Mack & Co., 132 Thames St., \$15 per lb.

The best place to obtain a good business education is at Bryant Stratton & Co.

DIED.

In this city, 8th Inst., Willis T., only son of Edward D. and Mary E. Sculon, died 3 months and 7 days.

BY THOMAS BURLINGHAM,
Office & Salesroom No. 235 Spring-st.

WILLING CONGRESS regular weekly sales of Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Linens, Crockery, and other articles of household and Bedding, Monday and Saturday at 10 o'clock at Sales Room.

Homeside Furniture at reasonable rates, Bedding, Atticion to the City.

REMOVAL.

DURING ALTERATIONS now going on in the store mostly occupied by him, the owner signed a notice that the stock of

DRY GOODS.

is on sale in the rear of Mr. Charles E. Hammett, Jr., Book & C. Entom. Co. 10th Court, a few steps from the street.

R. W. LAWTON, Jr.

An entire new series of NEWPORT VIEWS, of Eleven kinds, from Photographe by G. A. Ladd, Engraved by T. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh and New York. Just received and for sale by

CHARLES E. HAMMETT, Jr.

Views of Newport.

A

new series of NEWPORT VIEWS,

of Eleven kinds, from Photographe by G. A. Ladd, Engraved by T. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh and New York. Just received and for sale by

CHARLES E. HAMMETT, Jr.

and

CHARLES E. HAMMETT, Jr.

Insurance.
Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Cash Fund Dec. 1st, 1866, \$208,000.
AND ALL LOSSES PAID.
INSURES BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS.
DWELLINGS,
CHURCHES,
STORES,
MANUFACTURERS.
POLICIES made to either one or five years. This Company has never made an investment, but its policy does within the last fifteen years
\$160,000

Cost of premiums making 20 per cent on every year paid, and 10 per cent. on every five years premium. As each premium on buildings covers all that ever before, this Company is likely to be larger in the future. Insurance in its capacity costless than in any other mutual doing business in Newport.

L. D. DAVIS, Agent.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital, \$3,000,000.00
Cash Surplus, 1,677,455.46
Policy Assets, 4,097,155.46
Loss Paid, 17,455,694.71

The A.T.N.A. of Hartford has been doing business 16 years and maintaining at the head of the insurance market in the State. Office in New Haven or 123 Thames st., where policies are issued and losses adjusted.

L. D. DAVIS, Agent.

Go & Wood

Potter & Wilks' CENTRAL COAL YARD.
First qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand.
Also Walnut, Oak, Pine and Maple Wood, Kindling and Charcoal.
All others promptly forwarded, at KINSLY'S WHARF, foot of Pellman street.

First quality Coal and Wood at lowest market rates by John O. Peckham,

Commercial Wharf.

Dec. 1

JOSEPH BRADFORD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL.

ANTHRACITE,

LYNN VALLEY, LACKAWANNA,

LOUROBERRY, LOCUST MOUNTAIN,

WEBSTER, SCRANTON,

LEHIGH, MAMMOTH VEIN,

BITUMINOUS,

ENGLISH COAL,

SCOTCH COAL,

CUMBERLAND LUMP.

Yard Opposite Post Office.

Sept. 10.

Brown & Howard,
CITY COAL YARD,

HAVE on hand the pure

LYKENS VALLEY,

BUREAU,

LEHIGH,

LOCUST MOUNTAIN,

SCRANTON,

carl at the lowest market prices

Oak, Pine, Maple, and Chestnut wood.

172 Thames street and Williams Wharf

115

NEW WOOD AND COAL DEPOT

DEG. 12, 1867, Proprietor,

SWINBURGER'S WHARF, foot of May 21, New

19th st.

HAVING leased the wharf of Hon. Wm. J. Smith

and purchased the good will and appointments necessary to carry on the

Coal and Wood Business,

It would respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. My business will be conducted carefully and promptly, and I feel confident that those who frequent with their custom will be satisfied with the result.

A large stock of both Coal and Wood is now on hand, which will be sold at the lowest market price, and delivered in any part of the city.

GEORGE W. FEW.

May 22

LUMBER.

2,000,000 Shaded Pine and Cedar and Spruce Shingles, at

100 ft. from 16 to 18 feet Spruce fence rails of all

particulars.

100 ft. x 12 ft. x 16 ft. Spruce fence and cedar board and

100 ft. x 12 ft. x 16 ft. cedar board.

We are supplied from 12 mills in New England.

Black Walnut, Ash and White

Walnut boards and plank dry and of superior

quality.

120 ft. x 12 ft. x 16 ft. Spruce fence and pine shingles of various kinds.

1,500 ft. x 12 ft. x 16 ft. Spruce fence and cedar board and

1,500 ft. x 12 ft. x 16 ft. cedar board.

1,500 ft. x 12 ft. x 16 ft. cedar board.

500 ft. x 12 ft. x 16 ft. cedar board.

PICTURE ENGS & CO.,

131 & 133 Thames st.

Price, \$15 per bottle; one-half dozen for \$7.

Price, \$15 per bottle.

Price, \$15 per bottle.